THE GREAT CHARCOT! ALLEN WAS CHOSEN

in Nervous Diseases.

And Author of the Formula From Which Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets Are Made.

When Dr. Jean Martin Charcot of Paris, France died, in 1891, the world lost its greatest authority on nervous diseases, their cause and cure. He was a leader of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, chief clinical lecturer in the Hospital Saltpetriere, Paris (the most famous in the world), chevalier of the Legion of Honor and renewned as author and



For years Dr. Charcot studied the properties of the marvelous West African Kola Nut and finally gave to his principal students a formula in which Kola is the principal ingredient. From an Ame t can physician, who got it from Dr. Charcot, the Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., secured the sole rights to this wonderful prescription, which is a'ready famous in the United States, has cured thousands and has made Dr. Charcot's Kola Nerv ine Tablets an acknowledged and infallible specific in all nervous affections, mild or severe.

Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets are sold in two slass, 50 cents and \$1. Pay of your druggist or send direct to the Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis., and Boston. Free sample and testimonials will be sent on request. 1924

FOOD AND SOCIOLOGY.

Diet of Fruits and Nuts Conducive to Longevity. From the Minnespolis Times. Rousseau, the great philosopher of France, demonstrated the fact that an acre of chestnut trees would produce more food, both in quantity and quality, than the same acre planted in wheat. The laws of nature are identically the same as the laws of God. It is a violation of the laws of nature for the human race to live upon annual crops. They were intended to live upon the food produced by trees which live a thousand years. The chestnut, the walnut, the pecan, the almond, the sweetacorned oak (quercus ballotta), are all foodproducing trees, and they are the most beautiful of park or garden trees. When the Latin poet Virgil found his life drawing to a closs before he reached old age, he told his friend Publias that it was in consequence of the violation of nature's laws. He gave as a proof of it that Italian slaves, who lived upon fruits and nuts, stronger and longer-lived than their who indulged in the unnatural masters, who indulged in the unnatural luxurles of cooked flesh and flery liquors. He said he had a slave upon his estate in Mantua who was thrice his age, and who was still so strong and vigorous that he could fell an ex with a blow of his fist. could fell an ex with a blow of his fist Arabs, who live chiefly upon the fruit f the date palm and the milk of their flocks, are remarkably free from the dis-eases of civilized life. Baron de Larney, Napoleon's surgeon general of the army of Egypt, said these Arabs were far more robust than the French soldiers; have keener sight and hearing, and recovered from wounds more readily than the Euro-peans. Another people who once lived entirely upon the food of trees were the Araucarian Indians of the Chilean Andes. They lived long, and retained the appear-

reading public that the Bible is divine. The Trolley as an Aid to Swimming.

of youth so wonderfully that a dis-

These Araucarians were never con-

tinguished English traveler said he could

iebased by whisky and intermarried with

the Spanish peasants. They are now the soldiers of the army of Chile, and although half-breeds, make the army invincible. To

cease the culture of grain for breadstuffs

and adopt the trees for food, grinding the

nuts and making bread of them, would be a revolution in civilized life which would mark a distinctively new era. Yet it would

remove disease and want as no other earthly measure could do. It would solve

the social problems which now convulse the world with terror. It would be return-

ing to first principles, and prove to the

not tell the grandfathers from their grand-

quered by the Spaniards until they

From Harper's Round Table. Fred. L. Balmes, a young swimming teacher, invented the trolley plan for learning how to swim. He hit upon the idea of running a wire along the pool two or three feet above the surface, and then hang the pupil to this wire so that he could move forward and backward and never be allowed to sink! A trolley was just the thing for that. Balmes bought a small metal wheel, with its rim deeply curved inward, so that it would not jump off the wire and become clogged. Hang-ing down from the axle of this wheel was piece of brass that ended in a swivel. Balmes already had a broad canvas with a ring at the upper part of it. . He hooked the end of the swivel into the ring on the belt, and threw himself into the water. The trolley line was a success. He splashed both hands and feet above th Surface of the pool, but still he floated like thistle-down. Backward and for-ward he swam. The trolley rolled and ward he swam. The trolley rolled and creaked alorg the wire, and always held him up in precisely the right position. He might lie all day if he chose without wetting his mouth. Not only can one learn to swim quickly by the trolley plan, but it is way to learn how to float. of us are too thin ever to learn this branch of the art, but if any one possesses latent floating power he may be sure that the trolley will develop it.

Canoe Anties on Lake George.

Henry O. Sedgwick, jr., in Atlantic Monthly. "After a paddle of a number of miles," he says, "comes fatigue between the shoulder blades; it can be likened to nothing but a yoke, or the old man that sat astraddle of Sinbad's neck. On feeling this yoke to obtain relief you paddle on the other side of the boat. A better remedy is to take a swim. The wind blew fast up the Narrows, and I was thankful it came to aid me, for I could not have made head against it. Spray from the wave-tops spattered into the canoe, and it was hard to keep it steady. It was as if the bow had a potent desire to look round at me. First it swerved to right, then to left, and after trying this succession for a number of times, lulling me into routine and security, after a turn to starboard, it made believe to turn as usual to port, but just when my paddle was ready to meet that maneuver it swung back to stanboard. Then the canoe lay limp, as if it were completely exhausted and wholly meritorious, like Roland in the market-place at Aix. Every wave tipped it to and fro, while I brandished the paddle to tight and to left to been from whitely and to left to keep from shipping enough water to sink me. After a few minutes, like a puppy that has been playing dead dog, it jumped to what would have been its keel if it had had one, and shot on over the water."

Developing a Negative. From the Princeton Tiger.

She-"Did you know that Maud had dark room on purpose for proposals?"

He—"Well, rather. I developed a negative there myself last night."

Foremost Physician of the World Permanent Chairman of the Populist Convention.

MAJORITY OF OVER A HUNDRED

Middle-of-the-Roaders Voted for

- Campion.

DETAILS OF THE SESSION

The delegates to the populist convention at St. Louis yesterday were promptly on hand for the afternoon session. Just before the hour of 3 o'clock a delegate climb ed laboriously up the steps of the platform. He was plainly very weary from the efforts of several days' hard campaigning. He straightened himself up with some difficulty and brought his umbrella handle down with a crash on the chairman's table: "If this is a populist convention," he shouted in a husky, unsteady voice, "fer God's sake don't get into the democratic

hand wagon." The crowds laughed and the middle-ofthe-road man went carefully down the steps and disappeared in the direction of the Texas delegation. Among the distinguished guests on the platform was Mrs. A. H. Cardin, the wife of the national committeeman from Kentucky. She is a very pretty woman and attracted much attention. She came to oppose a woman suffrage plank in the platform, but did not go before the committee on resolutions, as the suffragists themselves decided not to make Perfect order was maintained while the

lelegates were gathering in their places and there was no demonstration as the leaders entered.

At exactly 3:30 Temporary Chairman Butler rapped the convention to order and announced that the committee on creden-

tials would submit a report. His announce-ment was taken up and repeated by sub-chairmen stationed in various parts of the hall, delegates in remote portions of the auditorium having complained that they could not hear what was going on. The Trouble Began.

Delegate Wardell of California, chairman

of the committee, read the report. The portion relative to delegations where there were to contests was agreed to, and then the trouble began. The delegates from several middle-of-the-road states cried out in protest, and when Mr. Pattersen of Colorado moved that the convention take up the contests in alphabetical order of states Harry Tracey of Texas took the stage and ob-jected. He wanted them taken up in the rder reported by the committee.
Mr. Patterson denied that the committee had submitted them in any order. The committee, he said, had simply enumerated

Mr. Brooks of Misscuri drew a howl of approval from the straightouts by rising to a point of order that, if Mr. Patter-son's seat was contested, he had no right to the privileges of a member of this convention until his title to his seat was confirmed.

The Bryan shouters, however, got their chance to shout when Chairman Butler overruled the point of order, saying that Mr. Patterson's name was on the temporary roll and he was entitled to all the privileges of membership until he should be unseated.

Patterson's resolution was put and car-ried. The Colorado contest was then taken up and a motion made to adopt the report of the committee recommending the seat-ing of what is known as the Paterson delegation. At the suggestion of Mr. Patterson, however, the matter was laid aside

The minority, signed by fourteen mem

bers of the committee, recommended that Dr. Taylor's delegation be seated. A Verginia delegate moved the adoption of Nebraska moved to substitute the minority for the majority report. After some wrangling it was agreed that there should be fifteen minutes for debate on each side. Chairman Palmer of the Illinois delegation upheld the report in favor of the Taylor delegates.

Majority Report Adopted.

After speeches on either side a vote was taken by states. After the ballot was closed a number of changes were made and the vote was officially announced as 605 for the majority report and 642 for the minority.

While the vote in several instances seemed to be Bryan and anti-Bryan it was not a test vote in any respect. Alabama which is for Bryan, for instance, cast ha! her vote for the majority and half for the minority. Georgia, which is opposed to Bryan, cast her 61 votes for the majority report, while Kansas, which is solid for Bryan, gave 91 votes for the minority and two for the majority report.

Delegate Wilkins of California challenged

Colorado's right to vote, but the chair ruled that the delegation could vote. Her 17 votes went for the minority report. The anti-Bryan delegates voted solidly for the majority report, but some of the Bryan delegates also voted that way. When Texas cast her 103 votes for the majority report, which gave half the contested seats to the Debs delegates, the middle-of-the-roaders howled themselves hoarse.

A Bryan Man Unseated.

The Missouri contest was withdrawn. Five minutes was given each side of the Wisconsin case, involving one seat. Mr. Cole, who had been seated by the national committee, stated he was a Bryan man and for that reason he was not to be allowed a seat. He appealed to the fairness of the southern delegates to seat him. The announcement of the preference for President was greeted with cheers by the Bryan men. The majority report unseat-ing Cole and seating Isaacs was adopted.

Lafe Pence's Criticism. Lafe Pence, the former Congressman from Colorado, who was at the head of the New York delegation, called for the report of the committee on permanent organization. In doing so he made some rather sharp comments about the time the convention had frittered away.

Several delegates attempted to move an adjournment until 8 o'clock, but Mr. Pence efused to yield the floor for such a motion. But when E. A. Cocke of Virginia, charman of the committee on permanent or-ganization, came forward to make his report a dozen delegates jumped to their feet and protested that a report from another committee was not in order until the re-port of the committee on credentials as a whole had been agreed to. Mr. Washburne of Massachusetts, who was temporarily in the chair, ruled the points not well taken. He also declined to entertain an appeal. The report of the committee on permanent organization was then read. The announcement of the selection of Senator Allen of Nebraska for permanent chairman was the for a wild Bryan demonstration

which lasted several minutes. John W.

Hayes of New Jersey was selected for sec-

retary and other temporary officers were Middle-of-the-Roaders Cheer.

The minority report naming James E Campion of Maine for permanent chairman set the middle-of-the-road men on fire. The Texas and Georgia delegates climber on their chairs and yelled like Indians. Several large middle-of-the-road banners Were paraded through the aisles The western delegates as a rule took no part in the demonstration.

When order was at last restored the names of the signers of the minority report were read. When the name of the Illinois member of the committee was read that delegate jumped up and announced that his signature was forged. His name was withdrawn.

Delegate Blazer of Texas then moved

that Campion's name be substituted for that of Allen's for chairman. E. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts moved to lay both majority and minority reports on the table, pending the report of the committee on rules. He said he made this motion in the Interest of a compromise candidate. But there were cries of "No," "No," from all parts of the hall. It was evident that the

Mr. Pence, a Bryan man, moved the pre-vious question. It was ordered amid much confusion, and the roll of states was called on the question of adopting the majority or minority report.

Taking the Vote.

The parliamentary situation puzzled the delegates. They were finally made to understand that an aye vote was for Allen and a no vote for Campion. Meantime night was falling. The electric lights were not turned on to dispel the gloom, and there was some apprehension of a repetition of the experi-ence of the previous night, when the con-vention sat for an hour in total darkness. Several candles were brought in and placed on the press tables. The excitement on the floor was intense. There was a realization on both sides that the actual test had come. When Alabama, the first state, was called a row was in progress, and Alabama was passed. Arkansas' vote was challenged. In the former state the division showed six more votes for Allen than were cast in the Illinois contest on the side of Bryan and in

Arkansas four more.

In the gathering gloom there were loud cries of "turn on the lights." Some one answered from the platform that the electric lamp had not be the control of the same had not be control of the same h tric lamp had not been "trimmed."

"That won't do," cried the frate delegates and serious trouble was imminent, when suddenly the electric lamps sizzed and the hall was flooded with a blaze of light.

The following list will show the geographical locality of the Bryan strength, the states being clasified according to the materials.

jority of their votes: For Allen-Colorado, Connecticut, Dela-For Allen—Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, Virginia, Wisconsin, New Mexico, District of Columbia and Arizona.

For Campion—Alabama California George

For Campion—Alabama, California, Georgia, Louislana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Onio, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Indian territory. territory.
The votes of North Carolina, Wyoming

and Oklahoma were equally divided. Allen Elected.

The scenes during the remainder of the ballot were most exciting, and when it was announced that Allen had been elected chairman by 758 votes as against 564 cast for Campion the cheering and yelling and confusion were simply indescribable. Indeed, the scene, with the exception of the fact that the galleries did not participate in the demonstration, very much resembled that at the Coliseum in Chicago when Mr. Bryan was nominated. It lasted about

eighteen minutes. After order was restored Delegate Williams of California climbed on to the stage.
"We have made a square fight," he shouted, "we have been fairly beaten, and in the interest of peace and harmony I move the selection of William V. Allen as permanent chairman be made unanimous." His motion was carried with a hurrah, but there were loud cries of dissent in the direction of the lone star delegation.

On Mr. Pence's motion, a committee, consisting of himself, "Cyclone" Davis and Ignatius Donnelly, was appointed to escort

Senator Allen to the platform.

Chairman Allen's Speech.
Allen's appearance on the stage, to which he had been escorted, led to a renewal of the cheering. He then made a speech, in which he violently denounced Wall street and the gold men, attacked the principles of the republican party and protested against any bolt in the populist convention.

Senator Allen spoke at some length, being listened to with a great deal of interest. He has a reputation as a speaker. During the debate on the repeal of the Sherman law he talked fifteen hours against time. He is a large man, smooth-shaved face and of commanding presence. He always begins speaking in a low, well-modulated tone, which, for a moment, subjected him to the usual cries of "louder." Senator Allen spoke extemporaneously, not having ad time to prepare himself. He was fre quently interrupted with applause.

In the course of his speech Senator Allen advocated the nomination of Bryan. He said that he was not in favor of any action which would elect a gold standard man. His reference to those who were trying to have the populist party assist a gold stand-ard man as having "had Mark Hanna's boodle in their pockets" was greeted with hisses and cheers. It was 9:43 when Senator Allen concluded.

Several attempts to secure an adjourn ment were made, but Senator Butler, acting as a delegate, moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the committee of the silver convention. There were many and loud cries of "No." and Mr. Branch of Georgia moved to table the motion. The noes seemed to be in a large ma-jority, and the motion to table was declared lost. Senator Butler's motion carried with a loud chorus of ayes and great cheering. The Bryan men were apparently in full control of the convention The committee on rules then made its report. Little interest was manifested in before the convention had acted upon it Lafe Pence moved an adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning. This was carried, and then, at 10:00, the convention adjourned. The crowd filed out hurriedly as everybody was hungry and tired. The band played a quickstep, as if to hurry the delegates and spectators through the exits. In a few minutes the hall was deserted.

THE POPULIST PLATFORM.

Work on the Planks of the Subcommittees Last Night. The subcommittees of the populist committee on resolutions were at work at midnight at St. Louis on the platform to be reported to the full committee today. It had at that time agreed upon a preamble and financial and land planks and upon some minor matters. So far as the plat-

form was completed it was as follows: Preamble. The people's party assembled in national convention reaffirms its alle giance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892, but recognizes that by the action of the present and preceding administra-tions the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our platform four years ago, and at present prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attain ed by restoring to the people's government the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to that end, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopo-lies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronag have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and pluteeracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government of the fathers and for the wel are and prosperity of this and future generations we demand the establishment of a masters of our own affairs and independen of European control by the adoption of th following declaration of principle:

Finance.

First. We demand a national currency, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and without the use of banking corporations; an honest, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government. Second. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at

resent legal ratio of sixteen to one by the United States without waiting for the sent of foreign nations.

Third. We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business of the country and to restore the just level of prices of labor

and production and thereby establish prosperity and happiness for the people.

Fourth. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the public administration as unnecessary and without autho ity of law, and we demand a law absolutely prohibiting the sale of bonds and increase of the public debt, except in accordance with an act or acts of Congress authorizing the same.

Fifth. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private con-

Sixth. We demand that the governmen n payment of its obligations shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money ir parts of the hall. It was evident that the which they are to be paid, and we denounce "I think I am, temper of the convention was for action. the present and prodigal administration for "I ride a wheel."

Income Tax.

tion and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

Eighth. We demand that postal savings be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to

Land.

A true policy demands that the national

and state legislation shall be such as will

ultimately enable every prudent and indus-

trious man to own a home, and, therefore

the land should not be monopolized fo

grazing lands now held by railroad corpora

tions in excess of their actual need should by lawful means, be reclaimed by the gov-

ernment and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly should be prevented by appropriate state and national

Direct Legislation.

just powers from the consent of the gov-

erned, and, in order that the consent of the

favor direct legislation under proper con-

Transportation.

and the proceeds of extensive grants of land, known as the Pacific railroads, should

never be ahenated, mortgaged or sold, but

guarded and protected for the general wel-fare, as provided by the laws organizing

said Pacific railroads. The foreclosure of the subsisting liens of the United States on

these roads should at once follow default in

the payment thereof by the debtor com-

panies, and that on the foreclosure of said

roads, the government shall purchase the same, if it becomes necessary to protect its

interests therein, or if the same can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the

government shall operate said railroads as

public highways for the benefit of the whole beeple, and not in the interest of the few,

government in the interest of the people.

SILVER MEN WAITING.

it be until 10 o'clock today. He did this

ready to report. This motion was amend-

ed so as to make the adjournment until

7:30 last evening. Mr. Turner of Kansas

wanted the convention to get down to

many of the delegates would be compelled

An Illinois delegate said that every dele

nated a ticket it would weaken its influ-

stuitify the convention to go ahead with

business until the conference committe

had reported as to what the pecple's party

Mr. Baker of California was opposed to

The Kansas delegation continued to ob

ject to adjourning until today. Mr. Baker

went on to say that the convention would

be ready to adjourn as soon as its platform

was adopted, because in it Bryan and Sew-all were recommended as the nominees of the silver party. This remark brought ap-

General Warner of Ohio agreed with

Baker and advised an adjournment until

Chairman Little of the Kansas delegation

thought it would be a mistake to adjourn until today. W. P. St. John insisted that

it would be an insult to the people's party

to adopt the platform before the confer

ence committees of the two conventions had met. Such action would be to jam a

A half dozen more speeches were made

In the midst of the furore the previous

uestion was ordered. The vote was on

the amendment to Mr. St. John's motion

that when the convention adjourn it ad-

journ until 10 a.m. today. The amendment

was to change the time to S o'clock last night. The amendment was lost by a vote

The original motion was adopted. A good deal of confusion followed, and some of the

delegates went to their hotels.

A general wrangle followed over the de-

mand made by some of the delegates that

a pell of the convention be made to find out

gates. The convention voted to take such

a poll in the forenoon.

The discussion grew out of an effort to

their several delegations and report to the secretary of the convention. It was at

secretary of the convention. It was at length decided to proceed with the roll of states. The result of the poll showed that there were 528 republicans, 135 democrats, 47 possibles.

47 populists, 9 prohibitionists, 1 national, 1 greenbacker,12 independent. Twenty states

A resolution was adopted requesting all

the veterans of the late war to stand up and be counted. Objections were made that

at least half the delegates had gone to

men that all the old soldiers were for Mc-

The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock

DISGUSTED DELEGATES.

Middle-of-the-Ronders Talking of a

The middle-of-the-road men were utterly

disorganized and disgusted last night at

St. Louis. They held one of the most

stormy of their stormy meetings by those

enthusiastic members of the populist party.

An attempt was made to pass a bolting

resolution, and while it was being discussed

by the hot-heads, the more conservative

men scurried out and got leaders who could

the leaders seemed to be that all should re-

main in the convention until the close, and

Her Title Clear.

"Are you a Daughter of the Revolution?"

"I think I am," she answered, feelingly;

From the Detroit Free Press.

failed to report.

today.

have the secretaries of the delegations poll

previous political beliefs of the dele-

and twice that number of men shouted for

ticket or an attempt to jam a ticket dow

the throat of the people's party.

of 146 yeas to 151 nays by a risi

ence with the people's party.

to go home.

was willing to do.

an evening session.

their true intent and spirit.

facilitate exchange.

legislation

well as before, patent.

surrendering this option to holders of government obligations. WHITNEY'S APPEAL

Seventh. We demand a graduated incom tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall He Urges the Co-operation of All bear its just proportion of taxation, and we denounce the recent decision of the Su-Sound Money Men. preme Court in regard to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the Constitu-

REPUBLICAN FIGHT ON A DEAD ISSUE

Thinks Events Indicate Another Democratic Ticket.

speculative purposes. All agricultural and AN OPPORTUNITY LOST

> Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney was asked yesterday in New York if, in his judgment, here would be a third ticket nominated by sound money democrats. He replied:

We condemn the fraudulent land grants of the Pacific Railroad Companies, through the connivance of the Interior Department, which have robbed multitudes of actual and "I think events and the course of the epublican leaders are making it inevitable. The general situation is far worse today, in bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims and we demand legislation by my opinion, than it was ten days ago. The Congress which will enforce the exception republican managers and candidates have of mineral land from such grants after, as shown no realizing sense of the situation. They have failed to avail themselves of a great opportunity for benefiting the coun-We hold that all governments derive their try. If the present condition of affairs continues for any length of time sound money democrats are bound to organize, and it governed may be clearly ascertained, we cannot be prevented.

"The truth is, there does not seem to be stitutional safeguards, so that a 5 per centn the east a realizing sense of the serious age of the citizens shall have the right of initiating, framing and preparing laws, and of compelling the submission thereof, and of all important laws, whether proposed by ness and sincerity of the free silver move ment. You may call it a craze, but it has captured the imaginations of the great national, state or local legislatures, to a direct vote of the people for their approval mass of people throughout the entire and south, and it has a much stronger follewing in some portions of the east, not closely allied to large commercial centers, tran is generally supposed. It is the result Transportation being a means of exof reading and agitation. It has become a fixed opinion and an unreasoning one.
"I think it may be accepted as a fact change and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads that the vast majority of free silver bein the interest of the people, to the end lievers at this time are not open to convicthat all men may be accorded the same tion. Their minds are made up, and they

treat all men may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great corporations, which result in the subject as were the delegates whom they sent to Chicago.

"I was satisfied before we went to Chiby the great corporations, which result in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberty of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually, in a manner consistent with sound public policy. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys afford the country an object lesson showing so plainly that it could not be misunderstood the undemocratic and revolution-ary spirit which dominated the movement.

"In this we were successful. The demo-cratic mask was pretty effectually removed from the face of the populism which had forced itself for the time being into a position of control. That was all that the sound money democrats could hope to ac-complish, and that they did effectually and

> "There never has been in any party conention such a vigorous declaration of independence as was exhibited at Chicago, when two hundred and fifty-four delegates refused to participate in the selection of

> > A Lost Opportunity.

unselfishly.

under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and de-mand that the laws now applicable thereto "What should have been the next step n the fight for the preservation of national honor and sound finance? We had suddenly come upon a new and a very great be executed and administered according to crisis, one that called for the sinking of partisanship and the union of sound money The telegraph, like the post office system. to rescue the country from disaster. Hunbeing a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the dreds of thousands of democrats stood ready to subordinate everything, even to voting for the republican candidates. What was the duty of the hour? Clearly it was one that devolved upon the republican party and its candidates. There should have been No Action Taken at Yesterday Afteran immediate recognition of a new situa-tion, and the republicans should have been Vice Chairman Towne presided at the the first to welcome sound money demoafternoon session of the silver convention crats to a non-partisan union, subordinating all other things to this question of naat St. Louis. Chairman W. P. St. John tional honor. moved that when the convention adjourned

"It was a new issue. It dwarfed all others. An opportunity was offered to fight for the established institutions of the country, the fundamental things that un derlie party differences-law and order national honor, common honesty, the integrity of the courts-all such things, withwhich we do not exist as a nation at business. If its sessions were protracted all. A single glimpse at the Chicago platform and at the spectacle of one-third of the democratic party in open revolt should have been enough to have shown them in-stantly the necessity of a new alignment gate there was for Bryan and Sewall, and if the convention went ahead and nomiof parties upon non-partisan lines. No greater opportunity for patriotic action was ever offered a party, and it has all been thrown away.

Deriding All Democrats.

"What has been the course of the republican leaders and the republican press? They have insisted upon putting the free silver enthusiasts and the sound money democrats in one class and denouncing all together under the name of national democracy. Mr. McKinley continues to discuss the tariff, which has ceased to be an actual issue in this campaign as completely as slavery, and the republican press and leaders persist in deriding all democrats en masse. They jeer at democracy, and yet admit that the doubtful states are those where republicanism has been dominant for thirty years. Such a policy, per-sisted in, can have but one effect. It will arcuse the innate party loyalty of patriotic lemocrats; it will make them angry, and gress. will result in drawing sharp party lines. It is difficult enough for a democrat to contemplate the possibility of voting for McKinley, or to look upon him as the leader of any great cause, and the present course of the republicans is tending to make it impossible. If they continue in this line one thing will certainly happenthe sound money democrats will nominate a third ticket, and thus divide the sound money vote in the great battle ground of the middle west to save the vote from drifting back to the Chicago ticket. The republicans will need in November all the aid they can obtain from sound money

democrats.
"If they think they can hold their natural strength through the middle west, or
ural strength through the east, by the even in some parts of the east, by the single tendency to party allegiance, they are mistaken. A free silver enthusiasm has obtained a hold upon republicans throughout the west and farming communities of the statement of the stateme nities of the east quite as strong as upon the democrats, and they cannot be diverted from their purpose by either appeals to party loyalty or discussion of a dead is-

A Time for Union. "It ought to be plain to all thoughtful

and patriotic republicans that the time has come when it is absolutely necessary for all good citizens to drop for the time being partisanship and work together earnestly and intelligently for the common good. To trifle with a crisis so serious as their homes. It was decided to postpone counting the votes until today. It was announced that the reason of the poll was to refute the arguments of the gold standard this, or to attempt to ignore or belittle it, would be both a blunder and a crime. "I think that at the present moment the multitudes of sound money democrats represented by the two hundred and fifty-four delegates who refused to vote in the Chicago convention are fully awake to the langer which confronts the nation and are willing to co-operate, heartily and honestly, with equally patriotic members of other parties in any national movement to stamp out this heresy. How long they will continue in this frame of mind no man can tell. But one fact is certain-the present responsibility for meeting this situation rests upon the republican candidates and leaders, and if they are to act intelligently and patriotically there is no time to lose.

A THIRD TICKET DEMANDED.

Sound Money Democrats Deelde Call for a Convention Must Be Issued. The gold standard democrats held a be moderate in their action, and the bolting conference at Chicago last night and deresolution was withdrawn. The temper of cided that a call for a convention must be issued at once. The meeting was held at the Auditorium

action was not satisfactory, they should hold a convention, nominate a can-didate and adopt a platform of their own. annex shortly after 8 o'clock, and was held in secret, the public and press being shrewdest leaders said that not only excluded. Among those present were: would the convention nominate Bryan, but they believed Sewali also would be named Kentucky-Littleton Cooke, Thomas W. with him. Late last night they were try-Bullitt, W. B. Haldeman, R. W. Knott, A. ing to organize, but their efforts seemed to be futile. J. Carroll, George M. Davis. Ohio-S. H. Holding, L. N. Lynn

Missouri-Colonel James O. Broadhead, F. W. Lehman, Henry T. Kent, Rolla Wells, St. Louis; L. C. Krauthoff, Kansas City. Wisconsin-General E. S. Bragg, Senator

FREE EXCURSION

The Nearest Subdivision to Washington, SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Trains leave 131/2 st. and Pa. ave. n.w., over Mt. Vernon R. R., every hour from 9 a.n

Now is the time to buy one or more lots at Addison Heights, either for a home or as an investment.

Go out Saturday or Sunday and secure a choice lot, as delay may lose you the chance of a lifetime; as Addison Heights offers opportunities to the man of moderate means never before equal-d in Washington. The lots are offered by the owner with unblemished title deeds, and not by a speculative isnd dealer. You save the speculator's profit, and buy with perfect safety at prices as lot as those prevailing at twice the distance from Washington. Now is the time to make a start to own your own home and stop paying rent, for every do

lar so paid out is lost forever. Use judgment in buying and get a home as close to your business as possible. Think of it, that Addison Heights is only Ten Minutes' ride from the center of Washington, and on the line of the Mt. Vernon R. R., the greatest electric R. R. in the world, and a home on this property can be reached more quickly, cheaply and conveniently than the N. E. or S. E. sections of the city

Prices of Lots-\$75, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200. Cash Payment - \$1, \$1, \$1, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. Weekly Payment -. 50, .75, \$1, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. 10 per cent discount for cash. NO INTEREST OR TAXES until lots are paid for. Special inducements offered those who will build at once.

Our agent will be at depot of Mt. Vernon R. R. on Saturday and Sunday, and sunday, and sunday, and sunday, and sunday, and sunday, and sunday a

JAMES E. CLEMENTS & A. T. HOLTZMAN. 1321 F St. N. W.

OR CHAS. T. HENRY, at Office on Subdivision.

Bowman, Council Bluffs; Henry Volmer, W. Boynton, E. H. Sharon, Davenport. Indiana—S. O. Pickons, W. E. Bynum, John R. Wilsor, J. P. Frenzell.

Nebraska-Eucl'd Martin, Fred. Vaughn.
Illinois-Senator John M. Palmer, John
P. Hopkins, C. A. Ewing.

Controller Eckels did not appear, and the meeting, after waiting some time for nim, went into session. General E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin was elected chair-

man, and C. A. Ewing of Illinois, secretary.

The conference definitely decided that a convention should be called, the only ques-tion being whether the meeting should

ssue the call, and on this a lively debate G. M. Davis of Kentucky presented the principal reasons calling for a convention to be held on September 1 in Detroit. H. S. Robbins of Illinois did not favor the saue of a call by the meeting, and R. W. Knott of Kentucky spoke strongly in favor of calling the convention at once After a long debate a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was the sense of the meeting that a democratic conven-tion should be held, a democratic platform enunciated and candidates for President and Vice President chosen, and that said

September 2. resented was appointed by the chairman to draft a call for a convention, with orders to report to the general meeting at 11 o'clock this morning.

Telegrams expressing sympathy with the objects of the conference were received from Franklin MacVeagh, John M. Pal mer, John De Witt Warner and Lawrence E. Sexton of New York; W. S. Foreman,

East St. Louis: E. P. Russell, Senotabai

onvention should be held not later than

CONTROLLER ECKELS' VIEW.

Miss., and Rufus Hardy of Texas.

He Looks for Another Democratic Ticket. Controller Eckels passed through Pittsburg last night enroute to Chicago to attend the democratic gold convention. He

said a great many of the most profound thinkers and financiers of the country had made a request for such a convention. The outcome of the gathering, he said, would certainly be the issuing of a call for a national convention to nominate a ticket on a gold platform and on a plan suited to real democrats. The new ticket, he is assured. would receive the support of many demo crats who would remain at home on election day rather than vote for Bryan on a silver populist platform. He thinks the silver idea is being kept at fever heat by oratory, which will expend its force before the four months have expired. He thinks Bryan will suffer defeat; but if he should be elected he could not further his silver plans, because of a republican Con-On the present status of the gold reserve

Mr. Eckels said the banks had come to the rescue and averted any Janger of a bond

THE COUNTRY'S WELFARE. Theme of Major McKinley's Address

at Alliance, Ohio.

At the rallway station at Alliance, Ohio yesterday afternoon, as Mr. McKinley was about to take the train for Cleveland, after speaking at the college exercises, an assemblage of workingmen called for a speech. In response, he referred to the subject of his visit to Alliance, and said: "All of us are interested in the welfare of our country, but in the welfare of country is involved the individual welfare of every citizen. If our great country is prosperous, then the people are prosperous. What we all want-no matter to what political organization we may have belonged in the past—is a return to the good times. We want good prices and good wages, and when we have them we want them to be have come down beginned anything could have come down beginned anything could when we have them we want them to be paid in good money. (Applause and cries of 'You're right.') Whether our prices be higher, whether they are below, whether our wages be good or whether they be bad. lars worth one hundred cents. (Tremendous applause and cheering.) If we have good wages they are better by being paid in good dollars. If we have poor wages, they are made poorer by being paid in poor dollars. And, my fellow-citizens, what we want more than anything else is to keep our money equal to that of the most en lightened nations of the earth, and main tain the credit and honor of the govern ment of the United States. (Great applause.) We are the greatest country in the world-greatest in our freedom, great est in our possibilities, greatest in our op portunities-and we are too great to tain our country's honor or to cast suspicion upon the credit or obligations of our gov ernment." (Applause.)
Gov. McKinley then returned to Cleveernment.

THE SILVER PARTY PLATFORM. Fight Over It in the Committee or Resolutions.

The committee on resolutions of the silver convention at St. Louis did not reach its conclusion on the platform adopted without considerable feeling over an effort that was made to have the committee take a more positive position than it did take in indorsement of Bryan. The committee was a unit in support of Bryan, but the difference arose over the acceptance of the democratic platform or the adoption of a distinctive declaration by the silver party. Gen. A. J. Warner made a strong conten tion favorable to placing the party on the dectrine announced by the Chicago conven-

He was opposed by Judge Scott, Mr. Dulin Wisconsin—General E. S. Bragg, Senator Viles, Ellis B. Usher.
Iowa—Colonel J. M. Martin, Marshall-town; Judge French, Davenport; Thomas

promote the success of the common cause. The latter contention prevailed, but not until after a much more stubborn contest than was expected to occur in connection with the silver convention.

COXEY AND BROWNE.

The Lender Reconciled to the Man Who Married His Daughter.

From the St. Louis Republic, July 22. Yesterday morning, after an estrangement lasting over a year, Jacob S. Coxey was reconciled to the marriage of his daughter to Carl Browne, his lieutenant in his march to Washington with Coxey's army. The reconciliation was effected in the cor-

ridor of the Lindell Hotel. On the Fourth of July, 1895, Carl Browne eloped from Massillon, Ohio, with one of Coxey's daughters. They were married, but the leader of the industrial movement refused to recognize his son-in-law. He drove his daughter from home, literally and figuratively, and Browne was compelled to go to work. Browne secured a position as artist on Senator Stewart's silver paper in Washington, and has been living there with his wife. He brought her to St. Louis, to attend

the populist convention.
Yesterday morning Browne and Coxey met at the foot of the stairs in the Lindell corridor. There was a big, curious crowd standing about, and the two men realized omething to each other. Coxey's face flushed, and so did Browne's The big, picturesque Browne was the first

o make an advance. He walked up to Coxey and put out his hand.
"How do you do, Mr. Coxey?" he said.
"How do you do, Mr. Browne?" returned Coxey, with evident reluctance, as he took the hand of the long-halred enthusiast who married into the Coxey family There was an awkward pause, followed by

this question from Coxey: "How is my daughter?" "She is very well," replied Browne. "We are stopping at the Holland House, and pleased to have you call. Coxey bowed and the interview closed

A Mountain Path in Africa.

From the National Review.

The rocks, which edge and strew the path, are covered with exquisite ferns and mosses of every delicate shade of green, and here and there are touches of absolute gold-colored moss, which looks as if some ray of sunlight had lingered too long playing on earth, and had got shut off from heaven by the mist, and was waiting till it could rejoin the sun. The path was now a shallow, rushing torrent, with mud-thickened water, which cascaded round the front of our ankles, and occasionally round

our knees in the hollows, and round our heels as we went down hill, Underneath the water there was about an equal mix-ture of mud and rock. I judged by sensa-tions, for I never saw my boots from the time we left the government road until we reached Buana. From the top of these first foothills we should have had a fine view of the sea, had we not been surrounded by an atmosphere that was 1954 per cent water; as it was, there was a vast white sheet, or, more properly speaking, considering its stuffy wooliness, a white blanket, stretched across the landscape to the southwest, where the sea would show. On we went, up one hill and down another, sometimes rassing through weed-grown native plantations, sometimes through stretches of high sugar-cane-like grass, which hangs across the path in a lackadaisical way, swishing you in the

get edgewise, and pouring insidious rills of water down your neck. I do not think the whole Atlantic ocean could have got any more water on to me have come down heavier in the way of water from above than the rain, but it can; every now and again when we had got to the top of one of the foothills a cold breeze would come that chilled you to the bone and bent the heads of the palm trees, and they sent down water by the bucketful, with a slap at you, hitting or missing as the case might be

face, cutting you like a knife

The Color of Mary's Hair. From Macmillan's Magazine.

The exact tint of the Scottish queen's hair has been always a vexed subject of discussion. Some give it an unmitigated red, Michelet, for instance, who so far forgets himself and history as to call the poor lady a great red camel; others, siding with chivalrous Sir Walter, boldly endow their martyred queen and mistress with rich dark brown tresses. It should not be forgotten, however, that red hair, even modest auburn, suffered a severe eclipse during the early years of our century, whereas, under the Valois no one with any pretensions to elegance could be seeen wearing it black. In this particular, at least, Mary Stuart must have had the advantage of Queen Margot, who inherited her father's dark coloring, and was reduced to dissemble nature's shortcomings by the perruquier's art.
We are told of three gigantic blonde

lackeys kept in her service, and brought to the shears as regularly as sheep. Bran-tome, Indeed, protests that his incompara-ble princess could carry with grace "even

her natural black hair, twisted and plaited a l'Espagnol, as she sometimes wore it, in imitation of her sister, the Queen of Spain. But no such need of insistence, one feels, when he comes to praise the curled golden tresses of the Scottish queen. "Alas!" he cries, "what profanation was that at the dreadful moment of her death when the barbarous executioner snatched her bonnet, and there lay revealed those same fair